

VELASCO REJOICING.

OYSTERS FOR THE MILLIONS—
COOKED TO ORDER, FREE.

She invites the People of the Trans-
Mississippi to Rejoice With Her De-
cember 15—Excursion On Great Ocean
Ships Free.

VELASCO, Texas, Nov. 28.—On the
15th of next month this infant city will
celebrate the accomplishment of deep
water.

For twenty long years the great West
has wished and waited for a deep harbor
on the Gulf Coast of Texas. To-day
they have their wish. At Velasco, the
mouth of the Brazos river where it
empties into the Gulf of Mexico, private
money and Western enterprise has ac-
complished what Government money,
expended under the direction of Govern-
ment engineers, entirely failed in.

Capt. Eads put to shame the silk-
shirted, kid-gloved, sleek and well-fed
engineers of the United States at the
mouth of the Mississippi river, and now
again, Mr. E. L. Cortell, who was
Capt. Eads' chief, has heaped more
shame upon them at the mouth of the
Brazos river. They reported that the
jetties at the Mississippi's mouth would
fail of what Capt. Eads promised.
Every school boy knows the triumph
of brave Capt. Eads.

They reported that the mouth of the
Brazos, a channel 6 feet deep and 100
feet wide, could not be maintained.
In two years a channel 177 7-10 feet deep
and 250 feet wide has been opened
without dredges and the scour of the
river is not only maintaining it, but
widening it deeper every day.

It Did Not Cost Uncle Sam One Cent,
either. Now we are rejoicing, and we
ask all the thirteen million people of
the West to come down on the 15th of
December and rejoice with us.

The railroads will sell you round-trip
tickets for one fare, good for thirty
days, and we will take the best care of
you. Our deep water and our landlock
harbor belong to you. Every producer
in the West has a dollar and cent interest
in Velasco. Every tax-payer in the
Union must be its friend because it is a
public work which has been accom-
plished without digging into his pocket
for the cost.

A city is building already. The
great ocean's commerce of the world
has rushed through the channel made by
the jetties into Velasco and is demand-
ing business attention. Fruits of the
South, sugar and lumber from the East,
coal, silks in large ships which could
not get into other Gulf ports without
expensive lighterage charges, are de-
manding that Velasco take their cargoes
and give them return freight of cotton,
wheat, corn, flour and meats.

Velasco is only 135 days old, but its
commerce is established; every depart-
ment of trade is inviting, begging some-
one to take the business. Three hun-
dred and seventy-one firms are already
established, but the business of a city
of 15,000 or 20,000 people would not be
enough to answer the demands.

In 135 days at private sale \$715,000
dollars worth of lots have been sold.
On the 16th and 17th of December there
will be a public auction of every other
block in the city. These blocks have
been reserved for this sale. You can at
that time buy lots which are across the
street in great brick business blocks
which are being piled up as fast as men
can handle brick and mortar.

All railroads will give information or
you can get it by writing to the Velasco
Commercial club.

Come down and see us grow, whether
you buy a lot or not. You may need a
tonic and three days with us, where the
roses are blooming in every yard and
fat oysters sleep in every creek, will
repay you for the trip. We will wel-
come you. Remember the dates of the
HARBOR OPENING with oyster roast
and ship excursion, Dec. 15. The auc-
tion sale, Dec. 16 and 17. We will give
our right hand in welcome to all who
come.

O. W. CRAWFORD.

No Need of Bathing.

A noted medical practitioner once
told a newspaper man that there was
no need of bathing. "You might as
well give yourself all over," said he.
"Look at the noble Comanche. Where
will you find a more lithe and lusty
specimen of agile, muscular manhood?
He never bathes. He hates the water
with as keen an antipathy as does a
mad dog. Take my advice, young man,
imitate the Comanche. What he knows
he knows by experience just as the
bear knows that his place is on dry
land and as a beaver knows he can live
in the wet."

THE FARM AND HOME.

CONCERNING THE PROPERTIES
OF VARIOUS FOODS.

A Condensed Summary of a Valuable
Bulletin—How to Make a Milk
House—Farm Notes—
Hints for Housewives.

Chemistry of Foods.

In a recently issued bulletin of the
Storrs school experiment station, Con-
necticut, on the chemistry and economy
of foods, the following condensed
summary is laid down. They are di-
vided into four classes—protein, fats,
carbohydrates, and mineral matters.
Among the protein compounds are
lean meat, white of egg, curd of milk,
and gluten of wheat. The fats are
mostly butter and lard. The carbohy-
drates are sugar and starch. The nu-
trients of apimal foods are mainly
protein and fats, and those of vegeta-
ble foods are largely carbohydrates.
Fat meat and some fish contain con-
siderable quantities of fat, and lean
meat and other fish contain very little.
Protein is found in considerable quan-
tities in beans, peas and oat meal.

In nutrition of the body, protein
forms muscle, tendon, and tissues gen-
erally. The fats do not form muscle,
but they form fatty tissues. The carbohy-
drates may be transformed in-
to fat. All three serve as fuel and
yield energy in the form of heat and
muscular strength.

Many interesting facts are furnished
in this bulletin. Not far from fifty
diets of several hundred people in
private families and boarding-houses
collected in New England, have been
analyzed, and the chemical analysis of
quite a number of animal foods—meat,
fish, oysters and the like have been
made in the chemical laboratory of the
station, since 1880, and the chemical
composition of foods compiled from
American analyses. The results of
several hundred examinations of foods
are given in tabular form, and their
comparative cost and value in detail,
of which our limited space will not
permit a notice, but the following
facts in connection with these examina-
tions will be interesting to our read-
ers: A pound of lean beef and a quart
of whole milk contain about the same
amounts of actually nutritive
material; but the pound of beef
costs more than the quart of milk, while
its nutrients differ not only in number
and kind, but are for ordinary use,
more valuable than those of the milk.
In general, animal substances contain
the most nutrients, although potatoes
and turnips and allied green vegeta-
bles are exceptions. Meats have
more water in proportion as they con-
tain less fats; very lean beef being
nearly three-fourths water, while the
other and fatter cuts are less than one-
half water. The flesh of fish is in gen-
eral more watery than that of ordinary
meats. Flour and meal have very lit-
tle water, and sugar almost none. The
vegetable foods are rich in carbohy-
drates, and the meats abound in pro-
tein and fats of which the vegetable
foods have usually very little. Beans
and oatmeal, however, are rich in pro-
tein, while fat pork has very little.

We notice a few facts given under
the head of Cost of Food. Although
this cost is so great, and all are so in-
timately dependent on it, yet even the
most intelligent people know less of
the actual uses and values of their
food for fulfilling its purposes than
of almost any other of the neces-
saries of life. Working men in Massa-
chusetts, with incomes from \$350 to
\$400 a year, pay 64 per cent. of their
incomes for food, leaving out the cost
of preparing it for the table. On in-
comes of from \$750 to \$1,200, 56 per
cent. is spent for the food. Again,
eggs at 15 cents a dozen furnish more
nutrients and energy for 25 cents than
a round of beef at 15 cents or sirloin
at 20 cents a pound.

The subject of this bulletin is ob-
viously one requiring a vast amount of
careful investigation, in which great
progress has been made within the last
twenty years, but a mistake has been
made by some chemists and at
some stations, in supposing that ex-
periments in the laboratory may de-
termine the digestibility and value of
foods better than by actual experi-
ments in feeding animals. Something
depends on the volition of the animals,
and more on their peculiar characters,
and an animal which does not like a
certain food may not be so well bene-
fited by it as another which it digests
with satisfaction.—Country Gentle-
man.

Poultry in Mexico.

In portions of Mexico may be seen,
about the farm houses, large flocks of
chickens, geese and ducks, mostly
mixed barnyard stock. They market
large numbers, putting a dozen or more
pairs in large hampers or baskets, and
these are strapped on each side of
mules and sent to market. The cities
of Mexico, Montevideo and a few of
the smaller towns deal largely in
poultry. The Mexicans never send
dressed poultry to market as we do,
owing to the intense heat, so that
nearly all marketable stock is shipped
alive. Each purchaser carries his
fowls suspended on a pole, carried
across the neck or shoulders, and they
are killed when needed. Poultry and
eggs command good prices, as good
as in our best markets. Eggs and
fowls sell by weight, not by the pair
or number. This is about the best
way to market either, in my judg-
ment. The Mexicans love poultry
and are very particular about getting
nice, plump broilers, and are always
ready to pay for them. The majority
of Mexican farmers and stock raisers
are poor, lacking, as they do largely,
the advanced ideas and methods to
enable them to produce better crops.
Their ways of handling stock are also
very crude. Many, on account of the
heat of the climate, become so lazy
they almost forget they are alive and
their farms go to waste. Few farmers
own their farms, and they seem to

have little ambition to acquire land or
possessions, moving from one location
to another each year. Mexico is a
wonderfully rich farming country and
should have some of our wisest
Ohio agriculturists to show them how
to conduct farming.—J. W. Coughay
in the Ohio Farmer.

A Milk House.

A correspondent of the Practical
Farmer wants to know how to make a
milk house, so that the water from a
deep well can be best utilized to cool
the milk, etc. First, one wants a
double walled building, small, say 12x
16 feet, inside measure, and at least
10 feet to the ceiling. The floor may
be cement or good plank. As the in-
quirer says nothing about ice or cream-
ery, we suppose he intends to set milk
in pans or tin pails, in tanks of water.
Our idea would be, a large shallow
reservoir tank on a level with the
floor, made of brick and well cemented
inside the tank, made in a large and
small compartment, both fitted with
good drop door covers, balanced with
a rope and weight. If set in pans, two
strips need to be set in the tank on
which to rest the pans, and the dis-
charge pipes so graduated, that the
water will be a trifle more than two-
thirds the way up the side of the pan.
If ten quart pails are used, and we
think them the best, they may rest on
the floor of the tanks, and water enough
admitted so that the pails will not float
about with their contents. The water
discharge from this part of the tank
may pass through into the
smaller box, and will be quite cool
enough to temper the cream, which is
placed in it to ripen. The wind mill
may be so adjusted that it will pump
more slowly, and let it be run con-
tinuously in not weather. Less water
will do in the fall and spring. This
tank should also have a draw-off pipe
at the bottom, and as often as re-
quired, it should be thoroughly cleaned
out. If one has a spring on high
ground, the matter of a milk room is
easily adjusted. In the other case,
the room may be utilized for a churn
room, and a dry well in one corner
makes an admirable place to put the
butter while awaiting market day. In
an eastern journal we find the follow-
ing in regard to a dry vault milk
house:

This kind of milk house is used by
many, and the results are nearly, if
not quite as good as in the spring
milk-house. An outdoor cellar is dug
about seven feet deep, of the right
length and breadth and walled up
without plaster. Above ground on
top of the wall, is placed a building
two feet high, with windows made
like those in the spring-house, to light
and ventilate it. The temperature of
such vaults is about the same as that
of the spring-house. The pans are
set on rocks, and the cream rises as
soon, and is worked alike.

Farm Notes.

Underfeeding ruins more livestock than
overfeeding.

It is a costly experiment to give im-
proved stock indifferent care.

With good care growth is obtained at
less cost with young animals.

It is a mistake in breeding to mate two
animals each possessing the same defect.

In farming it is very important to pre-
vent the deterioration of the fertility and
to secure the best returns at the lowest
cost.

Light feeding, especially of growing ani-
mals, is against a proper growth and de-
velopment and consequently in the end is
usually expensive.

While pampered stock are often serious-
ly injured, generally where one animal is
ruined by overfeeding, ten are ruined by
being half starved.

The most economical feeding is that
which secures the most rapid growth and
development of muscle, and the greatest
amount of fat with the least waste of feed.

It is stated that a sugar fifteen times
sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times
sweeter than beet sugar has been extracted
from cottonseed meal by a German chem-
ist.

All indications seem to point to the fact
that the sugar beet industry is destined to
be of very large proportions in this coun-
try. Throughout the Western states thou-
sands of acres are already devoted to
raising of this product and manufacturing
costs from \$100,000 to \$250,000 are in
process of erection.

Helps for Housewives.

Grease may be removed from silk by
applying magnesia on the wrong side.

At some hospitals almost the only gar-
gle used for sore throat is hot salt water.

Put old rubber rings of cans into weak
ammonia water and they will become
elastic.

A tablespoonful of powdered alum
sprinkled in a barrel of water will precipi-
tate all impure matter to the bottom.

Half a lemon dipped in salt will do all
the work of oxalic acid in cleaning copper
boilers, brass teakettles and other copper
or brass utensils.

To break up a cold try the inhalation of
hot salt water, and an application of same
on chest or throat, if affected, will often
relieve a hard cough.

In making custard, pumpkin, or lemon
pies it is better to partly bake the crust
before adding the mixture, so that it may
not be absorbed by the paste.

A remedy for creaking hinges is mutton
tallow rubbed on the joint. A great
many locks that refuse to do their work
are simply rusted and will be all right if
carefully oiled.

Aged people, invalids, or those who
have feeble digestion or suffer from dull-
ness, as well as growing children, will be
greatly benefited by taking sweet cream
in liberal quantities.

Always fold table cloths in the ironed
crease; they keep clean longer. Fold
everyday towels once while rinsing; when
dry, fold again and press slightly with the
hands instead of ironing.

Steaming the face at night over a bowl
of very hot water, and then bathing it
with very cold water, is the simple method
of giving it a Russian bath and will tend
to make the skin whiter and smoother and
the flesh firmer.

When a candle is blown out a very dis-
agreeable odor fills the room. This is very
easily prevented. If you blow upward
the wick will not smolder, the bad smell
is avoided, and when you want to light it
again the wick will be found sufficiently long.

THE ALLIANCE.

The Farmers Union: Although the
different mercantile agencies report
prosperous times the facts warrant that
statement only so far as it relates to
coupon clippers and loan brokers.
From all over the land comes the re-
ports of failures, and in many in-
stances even banks are included.

The Southern Mercury: To demand
of a member of the Farmer's Alliance
that he renounce the principles of the
organization to which he has volun-
tarily attached himself before he will
be recognized by the bosses of any
political party, is an insult to his man-
hood. Such a demand never emanated
from a Democrat, nor was submitted
to by one worthy of the name of a
freeman.

The Virginia Alliance News: A half
dozen men have been running political
conventions and dictating to the peo-
ple whom they should vote for in the
past, and now when the people see fit
to name their own candidates, these
self constituted leaders get way up in
G, and say that it is preposterous for
several hundred voters to dictate to
the majority. Oh! come off end be
consistent.

Pioneer Exponent: The Alliance
and the people have everything to
gain and nothing to lose by a full, fair
and honest investigation of the Ocala
demands in broad open daylight with
open doors, and it courts such an in-
vestigation. The Alliance supporters
in Comanche county have done more
in one month to promote a full, fair and
free discussion than the so-called
democracy ever did.

The Iowa Tribune: An idea of the
small amount of money really in ac-
tive circulation among the people may
be gathered, when it is known that
the amount of standard silver dollars
outside of the treasury Oct. 1 was
\$90,194,175 subsidiary silver, \$59,664,
445; total silver in circulation, \$149,-
858,621—less than \$2 per capita.
When it is considered how large a per-
centage of the daily transactions of the
people are conducted with silver coin,
the real state of the money famine
will be understood.

The Montezuma Record: Don't be
caught by the "State bank" fraud pro-
posed by eminent Democratic states-
men and pretended friendly papers.
Our money must be full legal tender
government money. The national
bank system is far preferable to State
bank frauds. The state bank cry is a
side issue to catch the Alliance with
and thus enable the money power to
keep its death hold on the people. It
is such a palpable fraud that we think
it will not deceive many, but its inten-
tion is to deceive and rob the people.

The Peninsula Farmer: There is
now an open field in the cause of true
journalism for a rival to the Associated
Press, as in the matter of news dispatches.
It is not only untrue but about the Alli-
ance that is circulated by the associa-
tion, but a vast mass of sensationalism
and manufactured incidents, which are
pure romance and never happened,
are palmed off upon the public. Our
big dailies had better publish with
less pages and more truth in their
make-up, or there will come a journal-
istic cyclone one of these days and
paralyzers of truth will get sent to
kingdom come by a popular revolt
against fiction for fact in their news-
papers. "All people can't be fooled
all the time."

The Alliance Vindicator: In spite
of the opposition to our order and
the war upon its officers by the politi-
cians and the plutocratic press, the
Alliance still lives, and moves, and
grows, and is destined to make the
world feel the weight of its mighty
rears. If one were to believe what he
reads from the partisan press, he
would think the Alliance had fallen to
pieces, by reason of the heavy weights
about its neck, and the corrupt, de-
signing, thieving, scheming, unprin-
ciple demagogic officers at its head.
We hear them say the sub-treasury
scheme is dead, the Alliance had to
drop it. The facts are: Every state
Alliance that has convened this fall
has adopted it with practically a
unanimous vote. They say the officers
are corrupt, but the Alliance don't be-
lieve. There has not been a resolu-
tion passed in any state Alliance con-
demning any officer whom they have
pointed out; but the very men they
condemned to the skies have been con-
demned as unworthy of our trust and
confidence.

The Alliance Herald: The Alliance
is composed of machine Democrats,
Republicans, Independents and Third
Party men. As an organization it is
not in partisan politics, that is to say,
it does not espouse any party. It es-
pouses measures and advocates pur-
poses. It has aims, and seeks to ac-
complish them. It has a mission, and
expects to fulfill it. It came into ex-
istence at the demand of inexorable
necessity. It continues to live, because
the urgency of the necessity is so great
and exacting that the members who
compose it are bound by the ties of in-
terest, they are fastened to it by a con-
dition that compels them to stick,
to persevere and to make any sacrifice
for its success. This condition has
jeopardized their homes, has imperiled
the liberty of their children and has
rendered it impossible for them to at-
tain prosperity. The census report on
the mortgage indebtedness of the coun-
try shows the condition that has jeop-
ardized their homes. The fact that they
are compelled to sell products at
cost of production shows the impossi-
bility of extricating themselves from
this condition, without a change of
systems. The change of systems is
the purpose. The change of condition
is its mission.

APPALLING FACTS.

Alarming Statistics on Business Failures
During the Past Nine Months.

Bradstreet reports the failures for
the past nine months at 8,866; for the
corresponding nine months of last
year 7,538, an increase of 1,328; total
liabilities for nine months this year,
\$188,811,610; last year for same pe-
riod, \$92,641,950, an increase of \$46,-
209,560. These figures seem to indi-
cate a condition of prosperity with a
vengeance. It should be remembered
that these figures apply only to busi-
ness failures, and only a part of them.
Mortgage failures, deeds of trust fail-
ures, chattel mortgage and bond fail-
ures are not considered in this state-
ment. There has doubtless been 20,-
000 or more absolute failures during
the time named, with liabilities more
than double the amount given. Yet
under such conditions the two old
parties contend that times are
good and prosperity waits upon
the efforts of the people. This state-
ment is enough to fill every honest
man with alarm. Who is safe under
financial conditions that have driven
nearly 9,000 business men to bankrup-
cy and destroyed values to the amount
of \$188,000,000? Whose turn will
come next, and what kind of business
enterprise will stand the shock? Is it
any wonder that a four per cent. United
States bond, due in fifteen years,
whose ultimate payment and guaran-
tee is predicated on the taxing pow-
er of the government, is at a pre-
mium of eighteen per cent., while
a mortgage upon a good farm for one-
half its value, at ten per cent., where
payment of interest and principle de-
pends upon the prosperity of the peo-
ple, cannot be negotiated for one-half
that length of time? In this manner
the taxing power of the nation is
placed at a large premium over the
prosperity of its industrious people.
It is time that every honest man be-
gan to consider this matter earnestly.
—Alliance Tribune.

Offer Something Better.

Is there any way by which the plu-
tocratic organs and so-called true blue
Democrats can be induced to tell what
means they propose, or plans they
offer, by which relief will be assured
to the farmers from the present finan-
cial system, that is leading them into
serfdom and slavery?

They talk about tariff and free silver
in a general and incoherent way, but
none of them have accepted the chal-
lenge made by the Herald, which
dared them to show from the expendi-
tures and disbursements of the govern-
ment, that it is possible to reduce the
tariff ten or twenty per cent without
levying a special tax, or by direct
taxation, to supply the deficiency. If
the revenue from the tariff can not be
reduced ten per cent without causing
a deficit, or making up the difference
by some other tax, what sense,
reason or justification is there for
this demagogical claim?

Yet these papers and speakers
contend for it with all the
zeal and vehemence of earnestness
when they must know, if they are cor-
rectly informed, that their contentions
are all fustian and nonsense, and that
it can not be done. Do they suppose
that they are deceiving anybody by
this puerile and ridiculous nonsense?
The audacity and effrontery displayed
is so bold and unblushing that it is
amusing; but it does not signify any-
thing, nor does it count, except in
showing the amount of demagoguery dis-
played by the one making the claim.
If anybody desires to discuss this propo-
sition and has not the statistics of ex-
penditures and disbursements conven-
ient, they can get them by applying to
the secretary of the treasury for statisti-
cal abstract of the United States for
1890, No. 13, which shows all the
figures, and will convince the most
casual investigator, that it is an im-
possibility.

The addition of ten million of coin
to the circulation each year by free
coinage is another ridiculous propo-
sition. The national banks can retire
that much, or even twice that sum
each year, without the slightest incon-
venience. In fact they have already
retired more than twice that amount
of national bank notes the present
year. Without other and additional
remedies to put the government in
stead of the bankers, in control of the
currency, it requires no particularly
powerful perception to detect that, as
a remedy, that is simply a subterfuge
and known failure. Is there any sense
in invoking a remedy which is already
known will prove a failure, except for
the purpose of continuing the present
systems? That is all it means. That
is all it is intended to accomplish. As
a remedy for the present limited cir-
culation, with the intention of increas-
ing it, it is a palpable fraud.—Alliance
Herald.

Russian Poverty.

The fact that 20,000,000 of people
starving in Russia, where women sell
the hair from their heads for small
sums to devour food, where famished
children devour rags and earth, where
whole villages are reduced to solitude,
is, indeed, a terrible incident in this
wonderful year, but to us the fact that
in this city 150,000 people go to bed
every night guests of charity, not
knowing where a morning meal is to
come from, with nothing whatever to
do, hope even being dead, is a much
graver factor in the problem of our
day.—New York Recorder.

The Industrial Educator: The dol-
lar of the gamblers is fast giving away
to the dollar of the people. Sherman,
in Ohio, admits that paper money is
the best, but it must be based on
bullion; but bullion, we say, is a com-
modity. If paper money is based on
one commodity why not upon another?
Why not upon cotton, wheat, etc? The
hard-money men are thus fast
being driven from their fastnesses.

Iron is to be made at Chattanooga by
an electrical process.

BRITISH GOLD.

Is Power a Menace to the Freedom Our
Fore-Fathers Won.

The influence of British gold in the
affairs of men and nations has long
been a subject of remark and study,
but the average American citizen
scarcely allows himself to think while
reading of some wonderful conquest,
which English capital has made, that
this country can never be affected
thereby, and he seems perfectly obli-
vious to the alarming facts that sur-
round him. It was the Shylock of
Lombard-street, London, who first sug-
gested a bonded war debt. He depre-
ciated greenbacks below gold; he in-
company with his Wall street cousins
then bought greenbacks with gold at
from 47 to 60 cents on the dollar, and
immediately reinvested the depreciated
greenbacks in United States bonds dol-
lar for dollar. These bonds were pay-
able in legal-tender notes (green-
backs) interest and principal. The
money sharks, not content
with the profit made in buying green-
backs at a discount, and not content
with their success in transforming non-
interest bearing notes into interest-
bearing bonds, set themselves to work
to change the contract as set forth in
the face of the bonds themselves, and
they actually succeeded in inducing the
so-called representatives of the people
in congress to pass an act making these
very bonds purchased with depreciated
greenbacks payable principal and in-
terest in coin. And it has been freely
charged, and the charge is backed by
much direct and circumstantial proof,
that some of the money of a London
Jew went to pay American statesmen
for this service. Not content with his
success in doubling his wealth, while
at the same time he doubled the burden
on our agriculturists and laborers, the
Lombard street banker scores another
triumph over American productive
labor and in favor of shrewd finan-
cial policy by sending his agent to
this country with half a million in
his pocket with instructions to secure
the demonetization of silver and thus
establish his bonds on a gold basis.
The scheme, be it told to our shame,
succeeded, and although it is said
there is not nor never was a United
States bond sold by the government
for gold, every one held by a broker
or money changer in any part of the
world has to be paid in gold. The
British financiers have not stopped
here. To-day they own land enough
in this country to make three such
states as Mississippi if it lay in a body;
they own large interests, and in some
instances controlling stock in many of
our most important railroad lines and
other industrial enterprises in this
country. They are said to have almost
a monopoly of the grain elevator busi-
ness, requiring a large amount of cap-
ital; they have our country flooded
with mortgage and loan associations,
through the operations of which they
are rapidly acquiring control of large
amounts of land in every state
almost in the Union, and which
bids fair to absorb in a few years our
entire landed estate. They dictate
eviction laws of many of the states
now, and they are so summary that
it is easier to evict a family in Kan-
sas to-day than in Ireland. A little
more than 100 years ago our fathers
whipped these fellows and conquered
for us the grandest country on the
globe, but at the rate they have pro-
gressed in the past thirty years in the
business of corrupting our legisla-
tion with their gold, it cannot be long
before they will own our people body
and soul. When the power of money
to oppress is extended a little further
the conditions above foreshadowed
will be reached, and then the people
of this country become serfs and
slaves and the British bondholders,
land speculators and usurers are our
masters. This is no fancy picture, but
the inevitable result of the outrageous
system of finance and legislation
which has cursed this country for the
past thirty years, and which must ere
long overthrow the liberty of the peo-
ple if not speedily checked. The
farmers would do it if aided, or even
left alone by the business and profes-
sional men of this country, but unfor-
tunately many of them seem to have
a prejudice against anything proposed
by a "hayseed," and in a financial in-
dependence with the foreign plutocrats
they throw their influence and votes
against the interest of their country-
men. Whether the organized wealth
producers of the country will be able
to preserve a government of the peo-
ple, or whether the hiring tools of
New and Old England will hold them
in subjection and finally overthrow the
liberties of the masses, is a question to
decide much sooner than the corrupt
politicians will admit, or many good
and patriotic men suppose.—The New
Era.

Where They Differ From Christ.

From time to time a Christian min-
ister is reported as declaring that the
organization of industry upon the basis
of human brotherhood, however ad-
mirable as an ideal, is impracticable.
We confess that although such decla-
rations by clergymen have been fre-
quent, we cannot get over being as-
tonished by them. If Jesus Christ
taught anything at all it was that so-
ciety ought to be reconstructed upon
precisely this basis of brotherhood,
and if he laid any charge at all upon
his followers it was that they should
practice such a brotherhood and seek
to make it universal. How a Chris-
tian minister can declare against the
practicability of a fraternal order of
society without coupling with the de-
claration, a recantation of his Chris-
tian profession and a resignation of
his office as a Christian minister,
passes our comprehension.—New Na-
tion.

A Yolo, Cal., farmer turned a band of
mules and horses into a patch that had
been planted to cantaloupes. There was
quite a quantity of the fruit left and the
animals took a great fancy to it. As a
result there were seven dead mules and
one dead horse.